

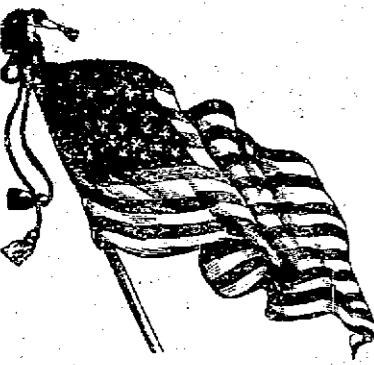


# The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Monday Evening, May 20, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!

Where breathes the foe but fails before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

Currency.

The currency question is uppermost at Chicago, where the arrangement to take a "long list" of banks "till the end of the war," has "busted up," and thrown commercial matters into disarray. The railroads have now taken the thing in hand, and have issued their "list," with prices annexed. This is not satisfactory to merchants and bankers, who are getting up private "lists" of their own, and sending them to their country customers. It is useless to copy any of them, as the country has come to the sensible conclusion not to take any Illinois currency until its specific value is known.

We are going on quite smoothly here in money matters, and will continue to do so, for a while, if the legislature does not make things worse, by its tinkering. The suspension of specie payment until the 1st of December was bad enough, and we trust its extension to March 1st will not be thought of. We must, sooner or later, go through with the same process of reducing irresponsible currency to its specific value, that we now witness in Chicago, because the defunct banks of Wisconsin must be buried out of sight, as well as in Illinois. Coin, or its equivalent in exchange at specie rates, is the touchstone to tell whether there is any life in a bank. Exchange here to-day, is eight per cent. for currency, or three-fourths of one per cent. for gold. What makes the difference of  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.? Bad currency—irredeemable paper, which the sound banks are carrying along, and in order to pay the risk, they charge  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. This is not the price of exchange, but marks the depreciation of our currency. How long will this stand? We don't pretend to know, but we are quite sure it will end one of these days; and those banks in Wisconsin, as well as in Illinois, whose bills are not convertible into specie, or exchange at its real value, will be sorted out, and they will pass for only what they are worth.

A STAMPED.—The Madison Argus says: "General orders were received by Adjutant General Utley that the field officers of the volunteer regiments must be appointed from the company officers, and that none but enlisted members of companies can be appointed to any office. This caused a sudden and hurried departure of a large number of gentlemen who were anxiously awaiting various posts of profit and honor in the military service. Some two hundred and fifty left, or are standing on the order of their going."

This scattering of office seekers who are unwilling to incur the hardships and obscurity of the ranks will displease nobody but themselves. The private who shoulders his musket and knapsack gives a better exhibition of true patriotism than a plumed and epauletted officer who seeks his position to gratify a personal vanity or retrieve a broken reputation. Promotion from the ranks is the true method to obtain military skill and reward faithful service.

THE BLOCKADE.—Privateers are to be treated as pirates in England. The London Post of the 4th of May, the organ of Lord Palmerston, declares that our national government is at war with insurgents, and that Mr. Lincoln has undoubtedly the right to declare a blockade of the southern ports, and treat all southern privateers as pirates. The English press generally coincides with this view.

Quix Work.—Last week the ladies of Boston were informed that five thousand shirts, for soldiers, were required within 24 hours. They joined with some of the ladies of Roxbury, secured the assistance of sewing-machines, went to work in "Liberty Hall," their head-quarters, and had the whole number completed within the allotted time.

One of the effects of secession in Mississippi is to destroy all insurance except by home companies. Attorney General Wharton, of that state, has given an official opinion to the effect that the licenses of "various foreign insurance companies" cannot be renewed in that state. The reasons assigned are that the state code requires the agents of such companies to furnish satisfactory evidence that each company is secured by investments in stocks held "by citizens of the United States," and that as the United States "no longer exist," the agents cannot renew their licenses.

The people of Savannah are luxuriating in a bountiful supply of fruits and vegetables, which are now all consumed at home, instead of being shipped north as formerly.

The New Orleans Delta says that the cost of maintaining the southern army at Fort Pickens is \$10,000 per day; also, that the time for taking the old seat of government at Washington, without a desperate battle, is evidently gone by.

At the rifle manufactory of P. S. Justice, at Philadelphia, sabres and sabre bayonets are turned out in large numbers, and from two to three hundred Minie rifles, of an inferior quality, are manufactured every week.

## Letter from Cairo.

The following interesting letter is addressed to Mr. E. G. Harlow, of this city, from his brother in the camp at Cairo:

CAMP DEFENSE, CAIRO, May 16, 1861.

DEAR BROTHER—I have just got through a little sewing, such as mending my vest and sewing buttons on my shirt, which came rather awkward at first, but now I can sew quite handy.

I have received two letters from you, but did not have time to write before. I have been here three weeks last Sunday, and have been quite well, except three or four days in which I had the chills, the first I ever had. One of the chills lasted from half-past eleven to four o'clock, (rather long) but took quinine and am well now. I am now writing on a piece of board in our shanty. When we first came here we had no place to sleep, except in freight cars, where we slept for three or four nights, but now we are in temporary shanties, where we shall live till our quarters are made. We shall be in them in a day or two. They are divided into apartments for twelve in a mess, and are 10 by 20 feet each room.

Our rations are as follows: Baker's bread, coffee, sugar, molasses, vinegar, pepper, mess pork our day, side meat the next, and fresh meat the next, with rice, beans and corn meal; this is what we live on. We have each one woolen blanket; an India rubber one would come handy, but there are none here to be got. Our furniture is as follows: one camp kettle, two sheet iron pans, a cup, a plate, and a knife and fork each. We are encamped on a flat piece of land, about as low as the river. The levee is about eighteen feet high, and from thirty to sixty feet in thickness. The Chicago dragoons are to be placed as a guard all along the levee.

HON. Mr. Etheridge from Tennessee, with twenty or thirty of his friends are here; he was driven from there for his Union sentiments, and \$1,000 reward has been offered for his scalp by the rebels. He says that we may be attacked at any moment; but let them come! we are ready for them. They will find warmer work than they like, if they ever capture this place. There is not one here but will die before he will let them have an inch of free soil, to disgrace by their standing on it.

But I must stop, for it is my turn to get dinner; so good bye. Write soon.  
From your ever affectionate brother,  
J. BRAYTON HARLOW.  
P. S. I receive a Daily Gazette from Janesville, and am very thankful for it.  
J. B. H.

FIVE BORDER STATES IN THE FEDERAL CONGRESS.—It is now settled that both Kentucky and Maryland will elect representatives to the extra session of congress, called by President Lincoln, to convene July 4th. Gov. Hicks has just issued a proclamation, ordering an election of members on June 13th. Gov. Magoffin issued his proclamation last week, ordering an election June 20th.

The border states of Delaware and Missouri, as well as Arkansas, have already elected their representatives in the coming congress—the 37th. There remains only Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina.

The 4th Thursday in May is the regular congressional election in Virginia. As that is the day also for voting upon the ordinance of secession, and upon the negro tax question, it will be an epoch of extraordinary importance to Virginia. The events which may take place in the next three weeks, will probably decide the destiny of the thirteen Virginia congressmen who are to be elected on that day. In any event, western Virginia will send representatives to Washington—not to Montgomery. That's a fixed fact.

As for Tennessee and North Carolina, it is impossible to predict their final action; but it is pretty certain that neither Gov. Harris nor Gov. Ellis, both of whom are noted secessionists, will order any election of members to the federal congress of July 4th. These two states will therefore be unrepresented in that body.

THE CONFEDERATE PIRATES.—If the Davis government had made it an object to exasperate northern indignation, and to excite disgust and hostility throughout the civilized world, no measure could have been adopted so certain to accomplish that object as his scheme of piracy upon northern commerce.

The Montgomery congress has not only sanctioned Davis's proclamation, but has engrailed upon it an offer of head-money as an extra inducement. The bill provides that "a bounty shall be paid by the confederate states of \$20 for each person on board any armed ship or vessel belonging to the United States, at the commencement of an engagement, which shall be burnt, sunk or destroyed by any vessel commissioned as aforesaid, which shall be of equal or inferior force, the same to be divided as in other cases of prize money—and a bounty of \$25 shall be paid to the owners, officers and crews of the private armed vessels, commissioned as aforesaid, for each and every prisoner by them captured and brought into port, and delivered to an agent authorized to receive them, in any port of the confederate states."

And the southerners really expect to make money by this piracy. The Mobile Register says—"Business may languish on the land; let it spring up gloriously on the water. On the ocean there will be a magnificent partnership between fortune and patriotism; and bold and adventurous men will amass wealth for themselves, and at the same time cut off the resources of the enemy of their country."

The Jackson Mississippi quotes Edward Everett's letter, contributing money to Fletcher Webster's regiment, and reproachfully says—"Probably this man has been more fetid and feasted in the south—has basked more blissfully in the praise and smiles of her women—than any other of the northern tribe of hypocrites who have betrayed her kindness with a viper's sting of ingratitude."

Another cargo of British ice has arrived at Savannah.

## REPORT FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,  
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

## Last Night's Report.

CHICAGO, May 18.

Senator Douglas better this p. m. Situation however regarded as critical by physicians.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.

Senator Bayard published a telegraph addressed to the people of Delaware vindicating himself from false charges against him.

CHAMBERSBURG, May 18.

Heavy reinforcements are expected.—When they arrive all the troops will then march southward.

MONTGOMERY, May 18.

Arkansas has been admitted as one of the confederate states. Delegates are present.

R. W. Johnson, A. Rust, A. H. Gaillard, W. W. Watkins and H. E. Thompson.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.

Tug Yankee arrived to day having in tow 1000 men, loaded with tobacco.

He surrendered to the Harriet Lane off Cape Henry. Officer in charge reports that the ship North Carolina in ballast from Havre, and another ship were seized. Twenty vessels have been detained by fleet including 5 tobacco vessels.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, May 19.

Embarco on supplies of provisions now includes all Kentucky towns, unless it can be shown that their home market needs re-supplyment. This is understood to be the order from Washington.

The steamer Fred Lorenz leaves soon on an important freight here; but takes back all her heavy load of provisions, to St. Louis from which city she came. This brings Kentucky to the test.

United States Engineer, Benham, of McClellan's staff, visited Bird's Point this afternoon, with a large military escort. He returned after several hours, having thoroughly examined the locations. This induces a speedy occupation of that place by our troops.

St. Louis, May 19.

The Democrat learns that the encampment at St. Joseph, under command of Jeff Thompson, has been removed several miles that point on the Hannibal and St. Joseph rail-road, where batteries have been erected, trains stopped, and government stores detained.

Also that Gov. Jackson has removed the captain of the company of state troops stationed at Osage bridge on the Pacific rail-road, for allowing his men to maltreat the post office route agent a few days since.

The governor also guarantees full protection to route agents along the line of that road.

General Lyon refused to release John Dean and other persons recently arrested at Potosi and other points on the Iron Mountain railroad, on their parole of honor, as they were engaged in criminal acts hostile to the government, and are liable to punishment.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

The Montgomery Advertiser says the confederate congress decided to remove the capital to Richmond.

CHAMBERSBURG, May 18.

The troops here are daily in expectation of marching orders southward.

Unionists are daily arriving here, driven from Virginia.

ANNAPOLIS, May 19.

A propeller has arrived having in tow a light ship taken from secessionists in Wall Creek.

The telegraph last night stated that the wires had been cut and the rails torn up on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad 20 miles this side of Harper's Ferry, but are repaired to day.

New York, May 19.

Congress passed a number of bills to day organizing patent office, regulating telegraph lines, authorizing the issue of \$50,000 bonds payable in 20 years, at interest not exceeding 8 per cent., or in lieu of bonds, an issue of \$20,000,000 treasury notes, in small sums, without interest.

SCHIETZEL, of Texas, presented a memorial to Congress regarding the military committee.

Petition presented from a certain New Orleans railroad; also bill exempting from duty cars purchased by New Orleans and Carrollton railroad; referred to finance committee.

A bill passed defining limits of the port of New Orleans, which embraces all waters, inlets and shores on both sides of the Mississippi river, within the parish of Orleans, and that part of the parish of Jefferson, on right bank, to upper line of Destrous' canal, and left bank to Huntsville.

An act passed abolishing the mint at New Orleans and Dahlonega by the 1st of June.

Congress has been invited by the Alabama and Florida railroad to visit Pensacola. Invitation was declined, but it is understood some of the members will go.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., May 18.

A large Union meeting to-day was addressed by P. O. Dodd, recently of Texas.

Thirty men well mounted marched into town, all opposed to secession, as a remedy for any wrongs.

Military law was discussed by some speakers, and many of the crowd declared they would not submit to it; that the general feeling of the people of county has been correctly represented. All was quiet, and marked attention was paid to the speakers. Afterwards Mr. Jones addressed the people for a short time in opposition to the views adopted by the speakers, and Prof. Blakely replied, stating that companies for home protection and defense are formed in this and adjoining counties.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

It is calculated at the war department that near two hundred and twenty thousand men—regulars and volunteers—are now accepted or have offered their services for the war. This overwhelming and patriotic response of the people of the north to the call of the government, inspires all patriotic men here with the fullest confidence in the power of the administration to go triumphantly through the fight.

Such a force engaged for three years, and the patriotic liberality of the great capitalists, put all the departments at ease and enables them to make preparations on a scale commensurate with the magnitude of the crisis.

BOSTON, May 19.

Capt. Gale, of the bark Pierce of Cleveland, Ohio, arrived, reports a vessel sunk by rebels at Norfolk, losing cargo, and about three thousand dollars in specie. Husband and family were refused assistance, especially by the English Consul, Myers, who acknowledged having possession of the bark's cargo and specie, valued at fifty thousand dollars.

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No more volunteers will be accepted till the immense number now in the field or waiting to be called, are properly organized.

A detachment of the 71st New York regiment returned from a cruise down the Potomac to-day.

They report the erection of heavy batteries at Acquia Creek, a few miles below Washington. They were masked by trees on the down trip, but fully exposed to view on the detachment's return.

The government is determined to keep the navigation of the Potomac unobstructed, measures will doubtless be immediately taken to capture them.

Measures of the highest importance are being rapidly determined upon by the government. The new military department consisting of Eastern Virginia to the Blue Ridge, and all of North Carolina, is to be created at Point of Rocks.

Com. Vanderbilt offers three steamers at prices to be fixed by government agents.

If that is decided he will give government

and the Vanderbilt.

Within a fortnight, Massachusetts troops under Gen. Butler, will have possession of Gosport navy yard or destroy it.

Special despatch to the New York Herald.

BALTIMORE, May 18.

The city government has arrested the men concerned in the attack on the Massachusetts troops.

Gen. Mansfield, of the regular army, will command the force to be advanced from here into Virginia.

It is said that the government has measures on foot which will result in a brilliant triumph for us at Harper's Ferry.

Torpedo and submarine batteries have been sunk near Norfolk.

Lynchburg paper yesterday announced the arrival of a large body of troops from Arkansas and Louisiana.

Bearregard is in Charleston.

WASHINGTON, May 18.

The garrison at Fortress Monroe will consist of five thousand, and the camp outside of twenty thousand troops, under Butler.



**INSURANCE,  
HARTFORD  
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
May 1, 1860.

ASSETS.—  
Cash on hand and in bank, \$33,333 11.  
Cash in hands of Agents, and in  
other funds, \$2,699 53.  
Cash loaned on call, 30,000 00.  
Bill receivable for loans unpaid, secured, 70,223 00.  
240 shares stock in Hartford Fire Ins. Co., value, 2,000.  
2300 " New York, " 200,226 00.  
400 " Boston, " 107,556 00.  
400 " St. Louis, " 40,300 00.  
240 " railroads and  
other stocks, " 16,750 00.  
Harford City Bonds, 6 per cent., " 36,500 00.  
State stocks, 10 per cent., Ohio  
Michigan, Missouri, 16 per cent., " 50,650 00.  
29 shares State Bank Wisconsin, " 2,140 00.  
Total Assets, \$606,754 53.  
Total Liabilities, \$606,754 53.  
Insurance against loss or damage by fire, on Dwelling, Furniture, Stores, Warehouses, Merchandise, Mill, Manufacturing, and other kinds of property, can be effected in this company, to the extent that its nature of the risks and security of policy-holders will admit.

This is the oldest company doing business in this state, and with peculiar property has been accumulated "The Old Harford." As an indemnity to the insured it refers to a solid million of assets well invested, and is always ready to meet the claims of the public for liberal patronage, we invite all our patrons to success in business and honorable dealing with its partners, for over half a century, as amply sufficient for the protection of their property.

Policies issued without delay by  
M. ROWLEY, Agent.

**FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.**

Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company,  
New York City.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$380,000.

Niagara Fire Insurance Company,  
New York City.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$314,000.

Park Fire Insurance Company,  
New York City.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$280,000.

Phenix Fire Insurance Company,  
Brooklyn, L. I.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$299,487.

Montauk Fire Insurance Company,  
Brooklyn, L. I.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$105,000.

Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.,  
Springfield, Mass.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$450,000.

The above is First Class, justly popular, and prompt in its payment of claims. It has a large number of policies, and solicits business entirely on the merits of its condition. Point of solventy and reliability, and honorable dealing, they have but few equals, and no superior. They are among the very best securities in the world—first class bonds, and the best marine property in New York and Brooklyn—securities that have not the past ten years depreciated below par, and are every day more popular, and in demand for the insurance of all their risks, which are such as railroad, bank, and other stocks, which are subject to the fluctuations of the market, and liable, in times of alarm, to the experience of the pure touches, to become almost worthless.

Companies entering the field of competition, well called to musical by publishing partial and one-sided statements of condition, and without a cash surplus on hand, cannot be expected to compete with risks, the above named companies always have and keep over and above their capital twice the amount, and in most cases, need not be paid for the reinsurance of all their risks. With such a fund, and such a condition, they claim the right to look with confidence to the public for liberal patronage.

But, in the mean time, and farms, risks for a series of years taken at less rates, than by Mutual Companies, and a certainty given instead of an uncertainty. All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

New York Life Insurance Company,  
Cash Capital over \$1,000,000.

All well invested for the benefit of Policy Holders, so that the profits of this vast sum pay a large proportion of their annual premiums. This is unquestionably the very best Life Company doing business in this state.

M. ROWLEY, Agent.

Office in Young America Store, Myrtle Block.

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BREWERY'S  
SALERATUS**

The most effectual and wholesome Saleratus ever introduced.

FOR SALE by GROCERS Everywhere.

MANUFACTORY,  
345 Washington St., cor. Franklin St.,  
NEW YORK.

SOLEDAY at Janesville, Wis.

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